8. H. KAUFFMANN, President.

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TWO CENTS.

VIEWS AS TO TRUSTS

Attorney General's Suggestions Awaited With Interest

TO CLEAR SITUATION

LIVELIEST INTEREST IN THE COMMUNICATION MANIFESTED.

Opinion in Congressional Circles-Comment on Senator Hoar's Measure.

As an indication of the earnestness of the administration in behalf of anti-trust legislation and the intention of republicans in Congress to co-operate, the committee on judiciary of the Senate and the committee on judiciary of the House were advised today that Attorney General Knox had prepared and would submit at once some sug-

contemplated by Congress. The action of the Attorney General in this instance was in response to a request made by the subcommittee of the House committee on judiciary having the antitrust bill in charge. The request was preferred some time ago and the Attorney General has been working upon it diligently. Inasmuch as the Senate committee on judiciary now has the subject of anti-trust legislation before it in the bills introduced by Senator Cullom. Senator Hoar and others, the views of the Attorney General requested by the House committee will likewise be transmitted to the Senate com-

Liveliest Interest Shown.

The communication from the Attorney General had not been received up to a late hour this afternoon by either committee. The liveliest interest is manifested by members of the House and Senate committees in the Attorney General's letter. It is assumed that he will go into the subject at length, and that the recommendations which he will make for anti-trust legislation will be unassalable in so far as the judgment of the highest legal authority can make them bomb-proof.
As soon as the Attorney General's com-

munication is received the House subcom-mittee will hold a meeting and take it up, and will probably make it public unless the information conveyed should be of a highly confidential character, which is deemed improbable.

Congressional Opinion.

In congressional circles the opinion prevails that the first practical anti-trust bill will come out of the House committee. Indications were plentiful today that the Senate committee on judiciary will not be so apt to act quickly as some of the introducers of anti-trust measures hope. There are signs of approaching conflict of opinion in the Senate committee apparent from expressions dropped by prominent senators in the course of conversations on the subject. Senator Hoar's bill does not receive nanimous approval of republican senators. The senator will be afforded the widest latitude of senatorial courtesy in regard to expression of views upon his measure, but it said that when it comes to consideration of the bill in committee other senators will exercise the right to present dissenting upon the various propositions involved in the bill.

It already is apparent that even should Mr. Hoar's bill pass the Senate it would not have easy sledding in the House. The men in the House who are charged with the responsibility of preparing anti-trust legislation for the consideration of that body already are on record as opposed to legislation so far reaching and, as it is so radical as that proposed by Senator Hoar.

To Clear the Situation.

The suggestions of the Attorney General are expected to clear the situation materially. Senator Hoar's bill was distinctly disavowed as being an administration measure, and the tentative legislation suggested by the House committee was not claimed to British War Secretary Weds Miss bear the imprint of administration approval. Whatever the Attorney General may recom-mend in this line undoubtedly will be received as official, and republican leaders in the House and Senate will be confronted with the responsibility of enacting it into law or permitting it to perish with the dying Congress.

The Senate committee on judiciary proposes to go ahead immediately with the conof the trust question. Senator Hoar secured from the Senate today consent for his committee to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

Senator McCumber Would Prohibit the

views on it to a Star reporter today.

Watering of Stock. Senator McCumber of North Dakota after reading the Hoar anti-trust bill stated his

"Of course it may be said that all legal authority contained in this bill," said Mr. McCumber, "is derived from the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. That clause has already been extended by Judicial construction far beyond the limit of its first intent. Having abandoned the legislative intent, one can scarcely say what shall be the limit for further advancement. But referring especially to section 4 of the bill introduced by Senator Hoar, and which prevents a corporation from selling any article for less than its accustomed price, it is a serious question whether we are not going beyond any authority based on this interstate commerce clause. As I remem-ber, several of the decisions under the Sherman law injunctions were sustained upon the ground that the particular contracts operated to prevent natural competition. This section of Senator Hoar's bill would seem to swing around to the other side and actually prevent competition by depriving the corporation of the right to undersell its competitor. Underselling is the very basis of competition, and if one may undersell so as to get a portion of the business of his competitor, it is difficult to understand how he could not continue for the purpose of securing the whole of it. But, as I have said, this clause of the interstate commerce law has already been construed so as to give Congress complete control over any matter affecting even in a slight degree interstate commerce. Hence I would not wish to say at this time that such power could not be exercised for the purpose of

preventing one business from driving another out of the field of commerce. "I note that the third section applies only to corporations, companies or associations whose stockholders are not personally liable for their debts. I can see no good reason why any distinction should be made between corporations of this nature and other corporations, partnerships or individuals. It seems to me that the light of publicity

ould shine as brightly into the business of one concern as another." What is your idea as to what should b done for the further regulation of the trusts?" Senator McCumber was asked. "I can only say generally," he replied, "that the conditions not only in this country, but in the world demand today the

We should do everything possible to prevent the power of great combinations from being exercised so as to injuriously affect the people. I believe that if we can pass legislation which will prohibit the watering of stock, so that the dividends that are to of stock, so that the dividends that are to be declared and should be declared on all investments will be in just proportion to the capital invested, and in addition pass legislation necessary to prevent exorbitant charges, we can safely leave all the rest to competition."

MR. BEACH'S NOMINATION.

Consideration Postponed by the Com-

mittee for a Week. The Senate committee on the judiciary met today and it was agreed that the nomination of Morgan H. Beach to be United States attorney for the District of Columbia should go over until the next meeting of the committee one week hence. There was no understanding of any kind in relation to the final disposition of that

nomination. The committee spent most of the morning in discussing the House bill to establish a system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, but the bill was not dis-

IN JUSTICE GRAY'S MEMORY. Resolution of the Bar Presented to Su-

preme Court. In the Supreme Court today Attorney General Knox presented the resolution regestions which, in his opinion, ought to be cently adopted by the bar of the court in incorporated in any anti-trust legislation commemoration of the services of the late Justice Horace Gray. In presenting the resolutions the Attorney General delivered a eulogy on Justice Gray, saying that his opinions would long survive him and re-

main a monument to his memory. He moved that the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the court. Chief Justice Fuller responded for the

THE DISTRICT BILL.

Consideration of the Measure Will Be Resumed Tomorrow.

The consideration of the District appropriation bill will be resumed before the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Members of the school board and of the board of charities will be heard. Mr. Theodore W. Noyes has been invited to present the needs of the Public Library.

GEN. HASBROUCK RETIRES. Gives Up Active Service After Forty

Years. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, who was re cently promoted from colonel of artillery to brigadier general, was placed on the retired list of the army today on his own application after forty years' service. His last active service was in command of the post of Fort Adams, R. I. He graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1861 and served through the civil war in the ar-tillery arm, reaching the grade of colonel attempt will be made to resort to dilatory of the 7th Artillery in February, 1899. He was a brigadier general of volunteers during the Spanish war. He is a native of New York. It is expected that the vacancy in the list of brigadier generals caused by his retirement will be filled tomorrow.

ONLY TWO APPEARED.

Meeting of Mr. Littlefield's Subcommittee Postponed.

Interest in anti-trust legislation, so far as the Littlefield subcommittee is concerned, seems to be on the wane. Mr. Littlefield some days ago had a call issued for a meeting at 10:30 o'clock this morning. When that hour arrived no one of the members had put in an appearance except Mr. Littlefield. Later Mr. Powers of Massachusetts dropped in, but as no one else came the meeting was postponed until tomorrow.

There are twenty-five bills pending before this committee, but since Senator Hoar has entered the field as a trust regulator doubts are expressed by members that anything will come from the House committee.

MR. BRODERICK MARRIES.

Madeline Stanley in London. LONDON, January 5 .- Mr. Broderick, the

war secretary, and Madeline Stanley, daughter of Lady Jane Jeune, were married at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, this afternoon. The scene was brilliant and the church was crowded with fashionable people. Premier Balfour was the best man. The bride, who was given away by her stepfather. Justice Jeune, was supported by seven bridesmaids. There were upward of 600 present. King Edward gave a massive silver gilt inkstand bearing the royal

Among the guests in the church were Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lansdowne and other members of the cabinet, Lord and Lady Roberts, Sir Henry Lady Stanley and Mr. White, United States charge d'affaires. Public in terest in the event was marked by the crowd outside, which was so great that peo through the police lines and most mobbed the carriages containing Jus tice Jeune and the bride, in their anxiety to see the latter.

Sultan of Morocco May Abdicate.

MADRID, January 5 .- A special dispatch from Tangler says the Sultan of Morocco is disposed to abdicate in favor of his brother, Mulai Mohammed, who is acclaimed whenever he appears in the streets of

Died After Making Speech. WOONSOCKET, R. I., January 5.-Just as he resumed his seat at the conclusion of a speech accepting the presidency of the Woonsocket board of aldermen Emmanuel

Steamship Arrivals.

L. Simmons expired in his chair today.

At New York, Measaba from London. Palatia from Genoa.

Transfers of Rear Admirals.

The vacancy created by the recent de tachment of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling from command of the Puget Sound navy yard is to be filled by the transfer of Rear Admiral Louis Kempff from his present assignment as commander of the naval defense district of the Pacific, to which duty, it is understood, the Secretary of the Navy will order Rear Admiral Silas Casey, re-cently detached from command of the Pa-

cific squadron. Death of Major Mitchell.

The adjutant general is informed that Major George Mitchell, U. S. A., retired. died at New Orleans Friday, Major Mitchell was a veteran of the civil war, in which he served as captain of the United States Veteran Infantry, and was retired of expense or labor, and that this can be secured only by the honest co-operation of a great amount of capital. Therefore we should do nothing to discourage the investment of capital in any business industry.

A Conference as to Cuban Reciprocity.

SEN. CULLOM CALLS

BELIEVES THAT THE TREATY WILL BE RATIFIED.

President Also Confident of Ratification-Declines Invitation of

Knights Templar.

Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Senate, had an extended conference with the President this morning concerning the Cuban reciprocity treaty, which is pending before his committee. He is quite as desirous as the President that the treaty should be ratified promptly. It is his purpose to have a meeting of the committee on Wednesday to consider the treaty. He hopes that it may be reported from the committee to the Senate either the latter part of this week or the first of next. As soon as possible thereafter Senator Cullom will move for the consideration of the treaty by the Senate. Senator Cullom believes that, while some opposition to the treaty has developed, it will be ratified. "I see no reason why it should not be ratified," he said, "and

I am satisfied it will be."
The President, it may be stated authori-The President, it may be stated authoritatively, has carefully reviewed the situation as to the treaty and feels confident that it will be ratified. It is now practically assured that the beet sugar men, led by Henry T. Oxnard, will not make a fight and will request their friends to desist from opposition to the measure. Mr. Oxnard has indicated this to friends of the administration. With the beet sugar incentive removed numerous senators who opposed moved numerous senators who opposed tariff reductions to Cuba in the last session of Congress will have to find some other reason for opposition to the present form of this reduction, and they cannot well do so, inasmuch as their announced opposition then was because of the protection needed and desired by the beet sugar industry.

industry The President is confident that the treaty will be ratified. While some opposition is expected to develop the belief is that it will be immaterial in its effect upon the final outcome. The President does not consider that it will be necessary for him to be compelled to urge the ratification and we he is pelled to urge the ratification and so he is not pressing his views at this time. It is pretty well understood, however, that if opposition should develop to the treaty the administration element in the Senate will push the question squarely up to the other side and insist on a vote. There will be no opportunity this time for postponement tactics. The question will resolve itself into the plain one of ratification or the contrary, and the administration will see that the issue must be met. Administration forces do not believe the democrats would attempt to complicate the situation by any action would betoken opposition, as that would place the party in a dangerous atti-tude on the reciprocity question. With the democratic vote and the pro-reciprocity epublican vote there is felt to be no doubt

as to the result. Is Still in Existence.

The isthmian canal commission, of which Admiral Walker is the head, is still in existence, but not as a body. All the ,members were furloughed in the fall of 1901. Admiral Walker made this statement today on leaving the White House. "I saw some talk recently about an attempt to find out whether the isthmian canal commission was still in existence and the members drawing their salaries," said Admiral Walker. "This information could have been easily obtained by any one who had seen fit to address me a note. Something like eighteen months ago-I don't now remember the exact time, the members of the com-mission were furloughed without pay, with the exception of mysclf. I am still in charge of the little work that is being done, and intend to continue to care for the papers and the work that has been done and is to be done until the commission is relieved. Yes, I am drawing a salary, as heretofore. I have a typewriter and stenographer under me, and these are the only members of the staff of clerks now at work. There is a small amount of the original appropriation of \$1,000,000 left, and the small

expenses of the commission as now consti-tuted are paid out of this." Battle Ship to Be Named Vermont. Senator Proctor talked with the President today about naming a battle ship after the state of Vermont. Senator Proctor reminded the President that the latter had written in one of his books that one of the most important naval conflicts of the war of 1812 was that on Lake Champlain, in which McDonough commanded ships built in Vermont. The ammunition for the con-

lict was likewise made in Vermont. Henry T. Scott of San Francisco presenta number of friends. Mr. Scott's brother, Irving M. Scott, is understood to have just announced himself as a candidate for United States senator from California to succeed Senator Perkins. The two Scott brothers established the Union iron works in San Francisco, made several millions apiece, and recently sold out to the ship-building trust. Henry Scott says he wouldn't go into politics if he could be senator, while his brother is inclined to like the fun of the business.

A Masonic Invitation.

A committee of the Knights Templar bodies of Philadelphia, consisting of Mathlas Seddinger, George B. Wells, Joseph Butler, James Wolstencroft and Charles S. Bair, called upon the President today to invite him to attend a reception to be given in Exposition Hall, Philadelphia, on the evening of January 20 by the Knights Tem-plar of that city. The invitation was illumi-nited beautifully and bound in black and white kid, the cover bearing the President monogram in gold.

President Roosevelt expressed to the com mittee his regret that he would be unable to attend the reception. According to arrangements already completed he will entertain that evening the justices of the United States Supreme Court at a dinner at the White House.

Members of the National Association of State Universities, consisting of the presidents of various state colleges and univerdens of various state coneges and univer-eities, called upon the President today to pay their respects. The association is in annual session in this city. Those present were: President MsLean of Idaho; Mans-field, North Dakota; Dropper, South Dako-ta; Prather, Texas; White, Georgia; Fel-lowes, Maine; Swain, Swarthmore; Baker, Colorado: McLean, Lowa; Fulton, Missis-Colorado; McLean, Iowa; Fulton, Missis

Here Fighting for Statehood.

Governor Otero of New Mexico has arrived in Washington with a noble band of statehood fighters from that territory. Included in the number are Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, United States attorney for New Mexico. Major Llewellyn was an officer in the Rough Riders. Solomon Luna, republican national committeeman, is likewise here. The strong men of the territory will now make their final stand for statehood, and will remain in Washington until the fight in Congress is settled. Governor Otero and Major Llewellyn called on the President today, but did not discuss statehood with him. The President is thought contract.

to be somewhat cold to the proposition, but the territorial adherents do not believe he would veto the omnibus bill now before the Senate.

They Want Two Judicial Districts.

Representative Burkett of Nebraska talked with the President today about the desire of members of Congress of that state to secure a division of the state into two judicial districts for court purposes. A bill to create two federal districts in the state and for the appointment of a new judge will be pushed by the Nebraska dele-gation. If it does not become law during this Congress, it will be taken up in the next and pushed to a vote then. Representative Blackburn of North Caro-lina called on the President.

Hunting for a Consulate. Representative Douglass of New York called on the President today with Frederick B. Hyde, a young man of New York, who wants to enter the consular service. Representative Dayton Tells Why Such The President said he would consider the name of Mr. Hyde in connection with a consulate when there should be a vacancy. Representative Littauer of New York had an interview with the President as to several New York matters. Mr. Littauer has just come to Washington from New York. Senators Kean and Dryden of New Jersey, Aldrich of Rhode Island and Foraker of Ohio. were among the callers who saw Bishop Grant, colored, of Georgia, paid

his respects, but said he had nothing po-litical to discuss with the chief executive. COURT OF CLAIMS

MANY DECISIONS WERE HANDED DOWN TODAY.

Most of Them Were Cases Brought by

Officers of the Navy.

The United States Court of Claims today handed down a number of decisions, the most important of which were those in nearly a score of cases brought by officers

in the navy under the act of March 3, 1899,

"to reorganize and increase the efficiency

of the personnel of the navy and the marine corps.' Some of the complainants sued for rations at sea. The majority of the court held that they were not entitled to compen-

sation because they were put under army pay by the act of March 3, 1809. Some sought 10 per cent increase of their pay proper, claiming the same as army officers serving on shore. It was held that they were not entitled to such pay, as they were not serving on shore as army officers do.

Among the complainants were those who sued for sea pay while on merchant vessels. It was held they were not entitled to such

pay because sea service is only at sea on vessels designated as such by the United States Navy Department. Mileage was granted in some instances, but not to and from our island possessions. Mounted pay granted in one case.

The cases were all argued orally before the Court of Claims, John Q. Thompson represented the government and George A. and William B. King were counsel for the complainants.

Chief Justice Nott dissented in a numchief Justice Nort, dasserted in a non-ber of the decisions. The list of decisions in the naval personnel cases is as follows: Chauncey Thomas, judgment for claimant for \$420.81; William W. Chance, petition dis-missed; Walter S. Crossey, judgment for claimant for \$394; William M. Lewin, judgment for claimant for \$282.74; Chauncey Thomas judgment for claimant for \$97.22 Edward D. Taussig, petition dismissed; Charles M. Thomas, petition dismissed, finding filed, with an opinion by Justice Peelle, except judgment for \$87.42 for mileage, dissenting opinion by Chief Justice Nott; William T. Hunt, petition dismissed Thomas W. Ryan, petition dismissed; Jas. S. Taylor, judgment suspended to await computation for mounted pay; John Lowe petition dismissed; E. Roller Richardson, udgment for claimant for \$41.14; Henry petition dismissed; Samuel R. Col-

THE INDIANOLA POST OFFICE.

houn, judgment for plaintiff for \$125.

Will Be Reopened if Intimidation is Not Resumed.

Senator McLaurin of Mississippi today conferred with Postmaster General Payne on the situation at Indianola, Miss., where the post office has been closed as a result of antagonism to the negro postmaster. Subsequently Senator McLaurin stated that he believed the office would be reopened this week. Mr. Payne said that the office will be recpened if there is no intimidation of

the postmaster. Should the President desire to proceed criminally against any of the citizens of Indianola the Attorney General is ready to supply the law for the case. The law under which such prosecutions could be made is section 5518 of the revised statutes, and provides that if two or more persons shall conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, etc., any person from accepting or holding an office of trust or place of confidence under the United States, or shall try to induce any officer or officers to leave any state or territory, district or place where his duties as such officer are required to be performed or to injure his person or prop-erty on account of his lawful performance of the duties of his office, each person shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5,000, or more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment with or without hard labor for not less than six months or more than six years, or both

fine and imprisonment. This statute was enacted at the beginning of the civil war and amended in 1871 in the reconstruction period. It covers the case in hand, it is believed, and if the facts are as the President and the Attorney Genera have heard them the postmaster was pre vented from performing the duties of her office through intimidation, the persons so intimidating her can be proceeded against.

Naval Orders

Lleut. W. H. G. Bullard has been ordered to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Ensign W. V. Tomb has been granted hree months' sick leave.

Ensign S. W. Bryant, from the Nashville to the Machias. Acting Boatswain P. Fechter, from the Iowa to the naval station, San Juan.

Boatswain A. Rettig, from the Marcellus to the naval station, San Juan.

Boatswain G. B. Monarief, from the Mar-

cellus to the Prairie. Lieut. V. Blue, from the command of the Hist to home.

Lieut, W. W. Buchanan, from the Prairie to command of the Hist.

orably discharged to take effect February

Army Orders Second Lieutenant James R. Moxley, Philippine Scouts, now at the general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M., has been hon-

Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: First Lieutenant L. J. Van Schaick, 27th Infantry, three months; First Lieutenant Walter S. Grant, 3d Cavalry, one month's extension; Second Lieutenant E. H. Wagner, 17th Infantry, one month's extension; Second Lieutenant Wm. E. Gillmore, Loth Infantry, one month's extension; Second Lieutenant Wm. E. Gillmore, Loth Infantry, one month's extension; Second Lieutenant Robert G. Caldwell, 13th Infantry, one month's extension.

Contract Surgeon Louis A. Thompson, at Fort Thomas, Ky, has been ordered to his home at Dayton, Ghio, for annulment of country, and the increased cost, which it is follows: First Lieutenant L. J. Van Schaick,

TO INCREASE THE NAVY

More Battle Ships to Be Authorized This Session.

DOUBLE THE CADETS

PLAN AGREED ON BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Measures Should Be Adopted Without Any Delay.

If the program for naval increase, which has now been fully agreed upon so far as the leaders of the House are concerned, and in which President Roosevelt is understood to have been the prime mover, is carried out, the result will be the authorization of

has been the practice to authorize new ships only once in two years. If the naval appropriation bill which is to be reported to the House shortly conforms to the new determination this precedent will have been abandoned, as a batch of fighting ships were authorized at the last session. The department, November 4; Col. P. J. A. Cleary, medical department, November 7; Col. Edward Hunter, judge advocate genreason for the departure from this practice is said to be the effect of the Venezuelan incident-the realization that the United States may be called upon at any time to enforce the Monroe doctrine with more strenuous measures than diplomacy.

naval bill under authority of a special rule from the committee on rules, provides that years, as at present, each senator and member shall appoint one once in two years for the next twelve years, when the number of appointments will be reduced to the present

This doubling the number of cadets, it is believed, will make ample provision for officering the ships now building and those to be authorized during that time. The facilities at the academy are declared to be adequate for the accommodation of the larger number of cadets, or will be when the enlargement of buildings now going or is completed.

It is understood that members of the House committee on rules have been con-sulted on this plan, and have agreed to bring in a rule when the naval bill is ported, making it germane to consider both the provision for ships and additional cadets on the bill. Otherwise, these provisions would be subject to a point of order as "new legislation," and could be stricken

from the bill by the objection of a single member. Before the adoption of this plan, there was a general discussion of the naval situation between the President and members In this discussion many features of th nation's growth heretofore seemingly dis regarded were brought forward. In case of war, the necessity of fleets to defend not only the eastern and western coasts was pointed out, but it was called to mind, also, that the United States navy would be looked to for the defense of the Philippines Hawaii, Porto Rico, and, when the construction of an isthmian canal begins, for guarding both entrances to that waterway With the exception of coast lines, all of these points to be necessarily defended by the navy in the future are in addition to the duty devolving upon this same navy a few years ago. For each point, also, a fleet is required. Then, too, when these de fensive fleets are all at their stations, there should be an offensive naval fighting force

dequate to meet the enemy.

Representative Dayton's Views. It was pointed out in this connection by Representative Dayton today that in case the United States should be called upon to stand for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine against a hostile foreign nation, England could at best remain neutral. "There is not a single other European na-tion," he said, "which has a community of interests with the United States so far as the Monroe doctrine goes, while on the other hand that doctrine may be said to be inimical to the interests of the whole of continental Europe. The ultimate strength of our navy, then, should be predicated on this view of the case.

"Then, there is the ever-recurring assertion and belief on the part of both naval and army officers and public men that somehow, somewhere and some time we are going to get into trouble with Germany. For this reason the strength of the German navy is always held up as the objective point of the American navy. The navies of Germany and the United States are at this ime about equal in strength. However Germany has, perhaps, with the same things in view, arranged for the doubling of her naval force in the next ten years. It goes without saying that she will be unable to do this if, for no other reason, simply or account of the lack of construction facili-ties; but she will build as rapidly as possible, without doubt.

One Advantage of the United States. "The United States possesses one advantage in any naval warfare we may be

called upon to participate in. That is, we will be on the defensive. A war between the United States and any European power would undoubtedly be fought in American waters. The navy of the European power would have to be at least one-third stronger in order to be equally as strong as the In order to be equally as strong as the United States navy when her ships were so far away from the base of supplies. The effect upon her men would also be to lessen their fighting efficiency in a contest so far away from home and adjacent to a hostile shore. Right here comes in the absolute precessity of the maintenance of the Monnecessity of the maintenance of the Mon-roe doctrine by this country—the necessity of forever preventing the establishment of by any European country. Great Britain, in her possession of Canada, Bermuda, St. Lucia and Jamaica, alone has such bases of supply, but the United States has in-

other country. "Our possession of the Philippines, Ha-wall and Porto Rico means that we have got to defend them. This defense mean necessarily a naval defense, and each de fense also means a naval fleet. Besides this, the construction of the isthmian cana is undoubtedly assured in the near future This waterway will present two vulnerable points of attack—the entrances—and two naval fleets would be required to defend it in case of hostilities.

Only Argument for Delay. "These are a few of the arguments pre-

sented for the continuance of the construccountry, and the increased cost, which it is struction of the pest.

estimated will amount to from 20 to 25 per cent, will all go to the American working-man in some form or other. "The statement that the ship yards of the

country were all too crowded with work to take on extra orders has been absolutely discredited, as the Newport News yard has capacity for additional work. This same capacity for additional work. This same condition prevails at the Cramps' yard, at Fore River, at Camden and other sufficiently equipped plants, while the settlement of the ecent labor troubles at San Francisco will, make it possible to consider the ship yards in that city as available for additional construction. As to the manufacture of armor plates, the output for many months has been considerably in excess of the contract, and this could be increased, according to reliable authority."

WILL RETIRE THIS YEAR.

Officers Who Will Give Up Active Service in Army and Navy.

Following are the retirements in the army

on account of age during the year 1903:

Lieut. Col. L. G. Hennissee, 5th Cavalry, January 16; Col. L. S. Babbitt, ordnance department, February 18; Col. Charles L. Davis, 5th Infantry, February 27; Col. J. P. Farley, ordnance department, March 2; Lieut. Col. A. L. Varney, ordnance department, April 5; Maj. Gen. R. P. Hughes, April 11; Col. J. I. Rodgers, artillery corps, April 18; Col. John V. Furey, quartermaster's department, May 22; Maj. Charles Newbold, out, the result will be the authorization of department, May 22; Maj. Charles Newbold, two battle ships and two armored cruisers and the doubling of the number of cadets at Annapolis for the next twelve years at the present session of Congress.

Heretofore since the construction of what is termed the "new navy" was begun, it is termed the "new navy" was begun, it gust 2: Col. J. R. Rawles artillery corps. July 23; Lieut. Col. J. R. Rawles artillery corps. gust 2: Col. J. R. Rawles artillery corps. bon post instead. gust 2; Col. J. B. Rawles, artillery corps, August 4; Lieut, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, August 8; Col. Henry Lippincott, medical department, September 22; Col. 8. M. Mansfield, corps of engineers, September 25; Maj. Valentine McNally, ordnance department, October 18; Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck, October 26; Lieut. Col. J. A. Kress, ordnance department. November 4: Col. P. I. A.

eral's department, November 22; Lieut. Col. George W. Baird, pay department, December 13; Col. T. A. Baldwin, 7th Cavalry, strenuous measures than diplomacy.

Plan of Increase.

The plan for increasing the number of naval officers which has met the approval of the President, Secretary Moody and the members of the House committee on naval affairs, and which will be carried on the naval bill under authority of a special rule. ber 31, among the line officers; Medical Di-rector J. A. Hawke, January 31, and Med-ical Director J. B. Parker, June 20, among medical officers; Pay Director A. W. Bacon,

January 5; Rear Admiral Kenny, January 19 and Pay Director W. J. Thomson, April 27, among pay officers; Chaplain A. McAl-lister, March 2; Chief Boatswain B. H. Smith, February 28; Chief Gunner William Halford, August 18. The only retirement in the marine corps during 1903 is that of its commandant, Gen. Charles Heywood, on

LIEUT. ABBOTT'S ACQUITTAL. Gen. Randall Expresses Surprise at the

Verdict of the Court. ceived at the War Department. This officer with suffering a prisoner committed to his charge to escape. He was acquitted by the court, but the proceedings of the court were disapproved by Gen. Randall, commanding

the department of the Columbia, who was the reviewing authority.

Gen. Randall said he "could not conceive how a court, the majority of the members having seen long service, could arrive at its findings in this case '

RESPONSES NOT RECEIVED. Allies Not Heard From Regarding

Castro's Proposition.

The responses of the allied powers to President Castro's last proposition to submit Ventzuela's case to the arbitration of The Hague have not yet been received. Considering the importance of the subject and the fact that time is required to effect a perfect understanding among the allies this is not surprising, but the officials here confidently expect that the answer will not be much longer delayed, as a continuance of the present state of affairs on the Venezuelan coast is not viewed with satisfaction here. The blockade is understood to be working injury to American in-terests, therefore the desire is strong to see the protocol which will include a provision for the termination of the blockade speedily agreed upon. It is not doubted that the protocol will contain such a provision, for no one here is willing to admit the possi-bility of the continuance of that restriction on trade after its necessity has disap Mr. Bowen's advices from Caracas show that conditions there are very much disturbed; that internal revolutionary troubles have intensified and that Presiden

GIVES GENERAL APPROVAL. Senator Jones of Arkansas on Mr.

Castro is sorely beset.

Hoar's Anti-Trust Bill. Senator Jones of Arkansas in a general way approves of Senator Hoar's bill for the regulation of trusts.

"From the first reading of the bill," said Senator Jones to a Star reporter today, "and without having had time to give careful consideration to its provisions and their effect, it strikes me as being a bill well considered, carefully drawn and well adapted to a correction of the evils it is intended to right as is possible under the circumstances. It is difficult, of course, to prepare a bill which will meet every requirement of a great question like the one now confronting Congress and the country, but I believe the passage of the bill as introduced by Senator Hoar would go very far toward cor-recting evils from which the country is

suffering.
"Any crude or extreme measure would do harm instead of good, and whatever legis-lation is attempted should be very carefully considered. Mr. Hoar's ability as a lawyer and his experience in public affairs fit him as well to prepare a bill to meet the re-quirements of the case as any man in public life. I am very much pleased with the bill presented by him, and hope it may

speedily become a law.
"If the practical working of the bill as lily become a law. affecting the business of the country shows that it needs amendment that can be done at any time in the future, and such modifications as may appear to be necessary may be made while the bill is being considered in Congress. I hope Mr. Hoar will press the bill and that it may be favorably acted on."

More Land for Military Academy. Secretary Root has asked Congress for the ecessary authority for the purchase of additional land adjoining the military reserva tion at West Point on the southwest which is required in connection with the proposed improvement of the institution.

To Destroy the Locusts.

pose of destroying the locusts now rayaging the rice fields of that province. Scientific measures have been adopted for the destruction of the pest.

Sessions when the board has been at that place have not resulted in the selection of a theater of operations. This will be the struction of the pest.

says the manager of Holmes'

pies a year. This growth is due to the merits of our pies and the merit of The Star advertising," Home-made Pie Bakery.

A Million Pies.

baking a few pies on a gas

stove. Now we bake a million

"A few years ago we were

IMPORTANT CHANGES

Francis B. Loomis Goes to State Department.

TO SUCCEED DR. HILL

LATTER WILL BE THE MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND.

Charles Page Bryan Will Take the Mission to Portugal Instead

of Switzerland.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, assistant secretary of state, has been selected as minister to Switzerland. Mr. Francis B. Loomis, now minister to Portugal, will succeed Dr. Hill at the State Department, and Mr. Charles Page Bryan, who had been appointed to the Switzerland mission, will go to the Lis-

Dr. Hill has held the office of assistant secretary of state for a longer time than any of his twenty-four predecessors in that



Dr. David Jayne Hill.

office, excepting Mr. Seward, and during a period of exceptional diplomatic activity which has required his close attention to the business of the department. The as-The record of the case of Lieut, John W. signment to Switzerland is understood to be C. Abbott, Artillery Corps, has been re- pleasing to him not only for personal and family reasons, his children being at preswas tried by court-martial at Vancouver ent at school in Lausanne, but because the barracks on charges of neglect of duty and post affords-excellent opportunities for the prosecution of certain special work in which he is deeply interested.

Minister Loomis' Career. Mr. Loomis comes to the Department of State well qualified for the duties of agsistant secretary, not only by his extensive acquaintance with public life as a former



Mr. Francis B. Loomis. as a consular and diplomatic officer, he having filled the office of United States consut at St. Etienne, France, and minister to

Venezuela and Portugal. Mr. Bryan, who has made an excellent impression in Brazil, is one of the few officers in the service of the United States who is acquainted with the Portuguese language, and his assignment to Portugal, a mission of equal rank with Switzerland, is both acceptable to him as a transfer to the mother country of Brazil and as offering an excellent fie. 1 for his special usefulness.

Extensive Changes in September. These changes are made possible in consequence of the extensive diplomatic revolution that took place last September, Mr. Bryan, then minister to Brazil, was named as minister to Switzerland, and Mr. Arthur S. Hardy, then minister Switzerland, was made minister to Spain, to succeed Mr. Bellamy Storer, transferred to be ambassador at St. Petersburg, in place of Mr. Tower, who went to Berlin to succeed Ambassador Andrew D. White, resigned.

Mr. Hardy sailed from New York a few days ago for Switzerland to present his let-ters of recall, and when that is done he will go to Madrid, according to the original program. Mr. Bryan, although appointed and confirmed to be United States minister to Switzerland, has never yet been able to occupy that post and will not, of course, now do so. He is now in this country, and will go hence directly to Lisbon to fill Mr. Dr. Hill does not expect to leave his post here for several weeks, and when he does he will do so with the regret of Secretary

Hay and his colleagues, for he has, as the Secretary freely admits, been of almost inestimable service to the department during the momentous happenings of the last four years, owing to his profound knowl-edge of diplomacy as a profession.

NEXT JOINT MANEUVERS. Board Charged With Preparations Meets at Fort Monroe.

The board which has been charged with the preliminary preparations for the army The Philippine commission at Manila has and navy joint maneuvers next summer recently passed an act providing a loan of will reconvene at Fort Monroe today. The \$1,000 to the province of Rizal for the pur- sessions which the board has held at that